The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,809—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883. TUESDAY
L. MALWA	2959 500	A. C. Loggin	...24th July,
L. INDUS	3462 600	S. D. Challard	...31st "
— GWALIOR	2733 500	M. de Horne	...7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3341 500	E. Ashdown	...14th "
— VENETIA	2736 500	A. B. Daniell	...21st "
L. PEKIN	3900 600	A. Symons	...28th "
— SURAT	3142 500	C. H. Edwards	...4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	3383 3 0	W. M. Robbie	...11th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ANCONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	...27th July.
TEHERAN	3268 600		...10th Aug.
DECCAN	3429 550	A. W. Adamson	...24th "
SUTLEJ	4184 750	A. H. Johnson	...7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "MALWA," leaving on 24th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

July 10.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 25th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...Rs. 500	Including	I Class ...Rs. 500	Including
II do. 340	wines.	II do. 300	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, Rs. 95 Brighton Route Rs. 0
" II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 0
" III do. do. .. 145 do. do. .. 0
" II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 0

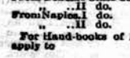
For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.



THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight ½ charge.
" " eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Raguzin	3,500 550	28th July.
ORION	F. Mahorcich	3,500 500	28th Aug.
VOR WAERTS	F. Egger	2,394 450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394 450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts. Tons. H.P.

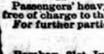
s.s. MERTON HALL. Verrill. 4,100 500 on or about 20th July.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS



BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOMAS COOK & SON issue tickets from India (with or without Hotel coupons) enabling passengers to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, &c., at reduced rates.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupés, &c., and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in Turin, Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 3 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby row, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

S. S. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. BERTHA has ARRIVED from LONDON and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of Goods AT ONCE, otherwise they will be removed from the Dock at their risk and expense. No claim will be admitted unless previously passed by the Captain.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

WE, the undersigned Merchants, hereby inform that the GOODS (Grain and Seed, etc.) will be SOLD to Bombay European Firms and other merchants on the following CONDITIONS, viz.—

From 15th instant receipt for Goods sold will be accepted after deduction of empty gunny bags (if large bag, two and three-fourth lbs. per bag, and small bag, two and one-fourth lbs. per bag), and payment for such goods sold will be received in full.

If empty gunny bags are not returned within one month from the date of weighment of goods value of such bags will be claimed.

KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS. DEWJEE PURSOT.
HURDAS PREMJEE. KHUTOW VERSJEE.
WALJEE NANJEE. VISRAM ASSOO.
POONA MOOLJEE. And seventy-seven others.
HUFFOO RAMJEE.

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and Felas Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS. PUTTERS.
IRONS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PATENT MALT COFFEE,

PREPARED from the FINEST COFFEE and MALT, is made and used as ordinary Coffee.

Malt Coffee contains Diastase in an active form, assists the digestion of farinaceous substances, is beneficial in atonic digestion, and can be readily taken when ordinary Coffee disagrees.

1 lb. tins Cash Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHR & Co., LIMITED.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

CHOLERA DROPS. CHOLERA DROPS. CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in case of emergency and when beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!!
KIMBALL'S
CELEBRATED AMERICAN
"VANITY FAIR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,
Unsurpassed for Purity, Delicacy, and Excellence.
DAINTY SWEET BIT EVER MADE!!
"I find none equal to it."
"It is the best Tobacco I ever smoked."
"Vanity Fair" is the KING of all by its aromatic flavour, &c.

Price list sent free on application.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the QUARANTINE established at ALL CONTINENTAL PORTS, the MAILS are now being forwarded to LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH, and the passage of the Steamers will be ACCELERATED as much as possible. Until the Brindisi route is again available passenger taking three monthly tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

SILVER SEMI-HUNTING AND HUNTING WATCHES
BY MESSRS. ROTHERHAM & SONS, LONDON.

NONE can be had so cheap anywhere in India.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

BISCUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S Mixed, Macaroons, Vanille, Ratafia, Sugar and Lemon Wafers, and Rings, Dessert, Fruit Drops, &c.

ICES, HAM, SANDWICHES, DRAUGHT BEER AND PORTER.
AT BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 19th instant, to registered shareholders on this date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mint up to noon of the 20th instant for the PURCHASE of part or all of about 35 tons of DEFACED COPPER COINS. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Mint.

R. V. RIDDELL, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within six hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 800 lbs. per 1½ inch square block.

32, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & Co.

THE KHANGAUM PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 21, Apollo-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1883, at half-past four p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mr. J. Steiner and Mr. J. Macfarlane who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To approve of the appointment of Mr. H. Will and Mr. G. K. Heinrichs in the place of Mr. A. Breul and Mr. D. H. Glade who have gone to Europe.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day, until the 2nd of August next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1883.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Autocrat of the Breakfast-table; by O. W. Holmes, Re. 1-4 and	0 10
Canoe and the Saddle; by T. Winthrop	1 4
Cecil Dreeme; by T. Winthrop	1 4
Critical Examination of Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty" and Mr. Mill's Theory of Wages; by F. D. Longe	0 6
Duties of Markers in Company Battalion, and Brigade; by W. D. Malton	0 6
Edwin Brothertoft; by T. Winthrop	1 4
Eight Years in Japan; by E. G. Holtham	5 12
Esoteric Buddhism; by A. P. Sinnett	4 12
Faust; by G. W. M. Reynolds	0 6
George Sand; by B. Thomas	2 4
Hearts are Trumps; by W. Russell	1 4
Heroes and Kings; by A. J. Church	0 10
Hints to House-hunters and House-holders; by E. Turner	1 8
Holiday Number of *Graphic*	1 0
Do. do. do. *Illustrated London News*	1 0
House of the Seven Gables; by N. Hawthorne	1 4
John Brent; by T. Winthrop	1 4
King of the Peak; by W. Bennet	3 12
Little Folks, vol. 17	3 4
Mother's Guide to the Management and Feeding of Infants; by J. M. Keating	0 10
Noble Lords; by E. C. G. Murray	0 6
Notes on Macaulay's Warren Hastings; by H. R. Parker	0 4
Primer of French Conversation: Proverbs and Idioms; by A. D'Ourey	0 10
Roper's Catechism of Steam-Engines	5 12
Saucy Snacks and Solid Sense	0 12
Scarlet Letter; by N. Hawthorne	1 4
Soldier's Wife; by G. W. M. Reynolds	0 6
Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India; by W. Dymock, Pt. II	2 0
Across Chryse; from Canton to Mandalay; by A. R. Colquhoun, 2 vols	26 4
Agricultural Chemical Analysis; by P. F. Frankland	4 12
At Home and in India, by J. W. Sherer	3 4
Beau Nash; by W. H. Ainsworth	0 10
Christ *versus* Krishna; by A. Sakes	3 0
College Days, recorded in Blank Verse	3 4
Companion Pictures	0 6
Draining and Embanking; by J. Scott	1 0
English Politics; by A. H. D. Acland	1 0
For Wife and Child; by S. Lover	0 10
Happy-Thought Hall; by F. C. Burnand	2 4
He that will Not When He May; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Historic Romances; by W. Andrews	3 4
Honorable Surrender; by M. Adams	0 10
In Strange Company; by J. Greenwood	2 4
King of the Beggars	0 10
Letsomian Lectures; by A. E. Sansom	2 4
Love's Bliss and Sorrow	0 10
Lump of Chalk; by A. Watt	0 10
Macaulay's Warren Hastings	1 0
Mushroom Culture; by W. Robinson	1 0
Near and Heavenly Horizons; by C. De Gasparin	0 10
Nile, Novel; by G. Fleming	1 4
Patty; by K. S. Macquoid	1 4
People I have Met; by E. C. Grenville-Murray	3 12
Poems and Ballads for Penny Readings; by Agra	1 8
Poems and Lyrics; by G. Meredith	3 12
Practical Jurisprudence; by E. C. Clark	5 12
Quarterly Army List (Bombay)	2 0
Do. do. (Madras)	4 0
Recollections of the Kabul Campaign; by J. Duke	9 8
Son of the Soil; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Stray Hints on Lawn-tennis; by Nemo	0 6
Sylvian Despard's Revenge	1 4
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. XXI	4 12
You Play me False; by M. F. Collins	2 4
Cut Diamonds; by E. Gubbins	0 6
Fragments in Prose and Verse; by A. Cagnove	0 6
Left to the World; by W. S. Hayward	1 4
Matrimony; by W. E. Morris	1 4
My First Season	1 4
My Son's Wife	1 4
Shakespeare Flora; by L. H. Grindon	3 12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

C'Est La Vie; by L. Depret	2 4
Jean Mullberg; by C. De Beaulieu	2 4
La Baigneuse De Brousse; by L. Hanoun	2 4
La Caissiere; by E. Daudet	2 0
Le Secret De Sabine; by H. Desnar	2 4
Sous Les Chenes Verts; by N. De Semenoco	2 4

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.
THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, invite the attention of Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, as well as those in Private Practice, to their extensive stock of Electro-medical Apparatus representing all the most recent improvements.

TREACHER & Co. have made this branch of Medical Science a careful study, and venture to assert that an examination of their Stock of Appliances will demonstrate its thoroughly representative character for the application of the three great varieties of Electricity used as Remedial Agents, viz. the VOLTAIC or CONSTANT CURRENT, the FARADAIC or INDUCED, and the MAGNETO-ELECTRIC.

	Cash Price.
No. 1. THE HOSPITAL COMPLETE BATTERY—This perfect appliance contains 60 Leclanchè Cells with arrangements for the isolation of any number of them, and gives both the Induced or Interrupted and Constant Currents. Dial-plates with indicators on the front of the instrument afford means for reversing these currents, and for giving instantaneous shocks with greater or less rapidity, while by other small indicators the current is changed from Constant to Induced, and from Primary to Secondary, respectively. The Battery is supplied with a complete set of Rheophores for Bladder, Ear, Eye, Foot, Rectum, Spine, Teeth, Throat, Uterus, &c. The advantages from possessing an appliance of this description must be patent. Once charged, it requires no further attention, but the addition of a little water when required. The Electric Fluid is always *at hand*, and, "as it were by turning a tap," immediately flows in whatever direction, manner or strength it may be required	Rs. 500 0
No. 2. A 32-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHE BATTERY, with Dial-plate and Indicator regulating number of Cells to be used, Current Reverser, and arrangement for instantaneous shocks, with Electrodes	225 0
No. 3. SPAMER'S 40-CELL "CONSTANT CURRENT" BATTERY, with Galvanometer, arrangements for Reversing, Stopping, and Altering the Current, with Rheophores	225 0
No. 4. SPAMER'S 30-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY—As above	192 8
No. 5. SPAMER'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY—As above	154 8
No. 6. GAIFFE'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Handles and Electrodes	80 0
No. 7. GAIFFE'S 5-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer	22 8
No. 8. SPAMER'S DOUBLE-CELL INDUCED CURRENT, with arrangement for use of Primary and Secondary Coils, Current Reverser, &c., with a set of Rheophores	72 0
No. 9. SPAMER'S SINGLE-CELL BATTERY—As above	45 0
No. 10. GRENET'S INDUCED CURRENT BATTERY, with Regulator and Current Reverser	45 0
No. 11. GAIFFE'S PORTABLE MEDICAL COIL, for Induced Current, complete, with Rheophores	18 0
Do. do. Superior	25 0
Do. do. Electro-plated	30 0
No. 12. POCKET ELECTRIC MAGNETIC MACHINE—Well-finished portable Instrument	18 0
No. 13. MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, of improved construction	18 0
No. 14. MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, with Multiplying Wheel, in Mahogany case	22 8
No. 15. "THE PREMIER"—A magnificent Instrument on Mantle Stand, with Regulator, Rheophores, &c.	225 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.

	Inches long.			Price.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10 0
	52	54	56	" 12 0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46	48	50	" 12 8
	52	54	56	" 15 0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made, resists for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear, fitted with storm taps at neck and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.	46	48	50	" 30 0
	52	54	56	" 32 0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	" 20 0
	52	54	56	" 22 0
The Leve Antipluvium Coat; the Lightest Waterproof made, elegant, durable and moderate in price. Weight 8 oz.				" 15 0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture, fitted with storm tabs at neck and wrists		50	52	" 25 0
		54	56	" 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	48	50	52	" 38 0
	54	&	56	" 42 0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	50	52	" 48 0
	54		56	" 52 0
Drab Waterproof Helmets and Souwesters				" 5 0
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair...				" 6 0
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons...	each Rs. 12-8, 16, 18,			20 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide per yard..				" 7 0
Brass Eyelets, fitted at per dozen				" 3 0

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee; also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels.

For Measure, send Height and Size round Chest.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF,
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,

LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, Post free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs. a.
Cocoawood, with six German-silver Keys and Rs. a. Slide Head, in D. or G. in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto in D. in Paper Box ...	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoawood, in D. with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush lined Mahogany Lock Box ...	25 0
Do. do. 2nd Quality	20 0
Brass Whistles...each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8
Nickel plated Whistles, each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3-4, and	3 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7

NIGGER BONES.

Per set.	2 0
Ditto ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	1 8

TAMBOURINES,
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter...	12 0
12 " "	9 0
11 " "	6 0
9 " " with tacked head	3 0
Do. " Electro-plated metal hoop	10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0

Each Violin is supplied with a bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush lined Blackwood Case complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood Case complete ...	75 0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases ... ... at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 45, and	

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C three Octaves:— Rs. a.

No. 1.—Mahogany Instrument in Black Case	50 0
No. 2.—Mahogany Instrument, in Mahogany Box...	65 0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), Metal Studs in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5.—Walnut Instrument with steel Vibrators, Brass bound in Walnut Brass bound Box	200 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D., of Cocoawood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected mode by Boosey and Co.	100 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip plate ...	75 0
Do. do. without lip plate ...	64 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign make in Box	25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams received this morning three per cent. Consols have fallen to 99⅜. There is no other change reported in Stock Exchange Securities. The position of Money remains the same.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed is firmer at a slight improvement in prices. Rapeseed is also steady.—Calcutta Brown ex-warehouse having advanced to 48s., and Bold Yellow to arrive to 49s., c. and f. terms. Wheat likewise closes firm at rather increased rates.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is flat with little doing. Prices for some descriptions of goods are a shade lower.

The Wool Auction Sales opened on Tuesday with a fair spirit, but with no quotable change in prices. The number of bales offered was 13,000.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull. Surats also dull, arrivals irregular and rather easier. Spot quotations are unchanged, but Mid.-Uplands for July-August delivery have declined to 5¾d., and September-October to 5 27-64d. In New York prices on the spot remain unaltered, but "futures" for the month of October are 3 points lower, the closing quotation being 9·72 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday	5,902,000	4,617,600	5,676,100
Tuesday's receipts	1,000	1,300	4,300
Total since 1st Sept.	5,903,000	4,618,900	5,680,300

EXCHANGE is again weak, especially for private bills, for which there are buyers at 1s. 7 21-32d., and forward delivery at 1-32d. less. Demand Bank bills are still obtainable at 1s. 7 13-32d. There has not been any large business reported to-day. Calcutta is rather steady, although unaltered. Bar Silver remains at 50¾d. per oz. Shipments of the metal to the extent of £50,000 for Bombay and £60,000 for Calcutta are just advised.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ...	1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
Cgedits, do. do.	1s. 7 21-32d.
Francs, do. do.	Fcs 2·07½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, and 4 per cents. have receded to Rs. 99 ; 4½ per cents. are nominally Rs. 104.

SHARES.—In Land Companies, Colabas and Port Cannings have recovered to Rs. 812½ and Rs. 355 respectively. In Press shares some sales were made of Berars and Forts at the advanced rates of Rs. 605 per share for the former and Rs. 2,825 for the latter. Mofussils and Prince of Wales, on the other hand, have declined to Rs. 455 and Rs. 675 respectively. Mill shares are weak, and have further given way about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 925 ; Central Indias at Rs. 945 ; Hindostans at Rs. 1,155 ; Hyderabads at Rs. 1,235 ; Jewaraz Balloos at Rs. 1,200 ; Khandeish at Rs. 955 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,090 ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,400 ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,490 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,100 ; Orientals at Rs. 762½ ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 312½ ; and Victorias at Rs. 870. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen to Rs. 3,675.

COTTON.—There is scarcely any change worth reporting. Shippers show no inclination to operate in the face of a falling market at home, but at the same time dealers here are not disposed to make any further concession in prices. We quote :—

		per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		..... Rs. 178
Oomrawuttee,	Fine	..... „ 167
Do.	F.G.	..... „ 161
Do.	Good	..... „ 156
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 150
Dhollera	Fine	..... „ 168
Do.	F.G.	..... „ 162
Do.	Good	..... „ 156
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 150
Bengal	Good	..... „ 133
Western	Good	..... „ 155
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good		..... „ 162
Compta		..... „ 141

LINSEED.—There is a steady inquiry at Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED is firm, and with a better demand from shippers, prices have advanced to Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-6 per cwt. for Guzerat, and Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 for Cawnpore.

WHEAT remains firm, but the high prices asked have in some measure tended to check business. We quote Soft White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 34 to Rs. 34½ per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 28 to Rs. 28½ ; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to Rs. 2[illegible] Cathe[illegible]

FREIGHTS are quiet but [illegible] 6d. to 20s.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
17	Wm. Symington(s)	Tyson	Put back from sea.
18	Henry Balckow(s)	Profumo ...	Bussorah, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
18	Nurbudda (s)	Lang	Calcutta, &c.
	Marinda (s)	Phippen	Kurrachee.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson ..	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Boskenna Bay, Legg, to Hull.
Steamer Surrey, Hill, to Antwerp.
Steamer Corinth, White, to Marseilles.
Ship Malta, Moulton, to Calcutta.

The steamer Malwa, to Trieste, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

13 Chandernagore (s) Dumont ....Marseilles, June 16.
Mahratta (s) .....Kendall .....Penang, June 15.
Rosa Bonheur ....Butler .....Calcutta, June 24.
14 Kilwa (s) .....Potts .....Moulmein, July 7.
Shelly (s) .....Caw .....Madras, July 9.
Scindia (s) .....Sone .....Bombay, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—Steamers India, Pemba, and Commilla. Ship Red Gauntlet. Barque Star of Denmark.
July 14.—Steamers Nizam, Shundara, and Bassein. Ship Idomene. Barques St. Marnock, and Araby Maid.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Grant s—30 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 25 hogsheads pale ale, Sir C. Forbes and Co ; 50 cases whiskey and 25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 16 cases pale ale and stout, Finlay Muir and Co.
Hesperia s—1 hogshead gin, Green and Read ; 56 cases whiskey, Bomonjee Manuckjee Punthekey.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—1,100 bundles steel hoops and 1 case hard ware, Owen and Okel ; 20 boxes tin plates, Adamjee Esmaljee ; 4,000 fire bricks, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Hesperia s—30 cases pale ale, Benn Ashley and Co.
Armenia s—106 bundles spring steel, John Fleming and Co ; 30 cases copper sheets Kaicusroo Mehrban ; 19,864 fire bricks, Geo. Jennings and Co ; 151 packages glass sheets, tin plates, and hardware, M. M. Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Goa s—10 boxes tin plates, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 5 cases medicines others sorts, Goolamaly Jeewanjee.
Ravenna s—3 casks colors and paints, Abdoolcadur Abdool Hoosein.
Geelong s—4 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudomsey.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—20 cases corks, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey.
R. Rubittino s—75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—16 packages glassware, Jaffer Rehimtoola ; 351 boxes window glass, Goolamally Hussanally ; 20 boxes window glass, Surufally Mawoojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—100 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—475 cwts myrabolans and 17 cwts baida, Hurrydass Goculdass ; 35 bales wool, Sir C Forbes and Co ; 10 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 200 bales cotton, Khimjee Lucknaddas ; 150 bales hemp Jewraj Goculdass ; 500 cwts myrabolans, Narrandass Vussonjee.
Hesperia s—122 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal ; 100 bales cotton, Visram Ebram and Co ; 150 bales cotton, and 705 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Goculdass ; 35 bales wool Bhowanjee Chapsey ; 800 bales cotton William Bell and Co ; 110 bales cotton waste, Pregjee Hoorjee.
Armenia s—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,732½ cwts wheat, John Marshall ; 220 cases castor oil ; Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trawbridge s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Tynemouth s—600 cwts linseed, and 4,375 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Ralsby s—1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBERG.

Toledo s—60 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Guy Mannering s—3,330 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wellfield s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Aslington s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Malwa s—1,000½ cwts poppyseed, 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A. Blaschech and Co.

FOR HULL.

Boskenna Bay s—5,633 cwts linseed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co. ; 1,998½ cwts wheat, and 999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—3,99 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.
Carieth s—71 cwts rapeseed 207 cwts groundnuts and 266 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
Canton s—42 cwts linseed and 2,071 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 257½ cwts cloves, Jewraj Lalljee ; 250 copra, Dawood Balloo and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Elton, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., to join, from Belgaum.

July 16.

Shakespear, Lieut. Col., 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Bareilly.

July 18.

Craecroft, Lieut. Col., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Norman, Col., 24th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Shakespear, Lieut. Col., 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.

July 18.

Hooper, Major, 4th Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Greenwood, Lieut., 16th Madras N. I., on duty, from Raipur.

HIGH COURT—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To confirm Commissioner's special report.

375-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Dewkabai vs. Nanbai and another—R. M. Sayani and H. Bicknell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-81—Jefferson, B. and D. and D. A. Turner vs. Haji Beebee and others—Craigie, L. and O. Part heard.
119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khutree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai—Shapurjee and T.
190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thackersey Dewraj an others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tob n and R.
153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupall Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

531-81—M. H. Khan—Himan Ganesh and others vs. Jaiva Natha and others—Bomonji and H., and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-81—Tyabji and D.—Jayshunker Mahadew vs. Munglee and others—Skipsey and W. Part heard.
311-81—Tyabji and D.—Abdool Succoor Isack vs. Abdool Rehman Isack and others—A. F. Turner. Part heard.
357-82—Payne and G.—Tricumdas Nathoo vs. Ruttonji Bomanji—Pestonji K.
320-82—Payne and G.—Bhugwandas Bhugla vs. James Mackintosh and others—Pestonji K.
29-82—R. M. Sayani.—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Damodhur Moorarjee and another—Tyabjee and D.
395-82—Janardhen G.—Balkrishna Bhiwajee Nakwa vs Dewjee Govind and another.
401-82—Janardhen G.—Pestonjee Jamsedjee Doctor vs Framjee Cowasjee Mehta—Pestonjee K.
528-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudizabebee and others vs Jetha Dewjee and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Long Causes.

397-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kankoobai vs. Punalal Punumchand and others—Macfarlane and E., and Skipsey and W. Part heard.
310-82—M. H. Khan—Haridass Odhowjee vs Sakobai—In person.
154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others vs. Halimabai and another—Macfarlane and E.
318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jesoba Sungirri vs. Hala Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.
337-82—Smith and F—Dhunjee Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman —Cunik and W.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Nanu and H.

[illegible] for hearing.

[illegible] and Mortgagees' Powers [illegible] in the matter of the last [illegible]eer Hormarjee, deceased [illegible]rdaseer Hormarjee and [illegible]—Cleveland L. and N.

[illegible]LE CORPS.

[illegible]RS [illegible], Commandant,

[illegible]19.

[illegible] part in the Central [illegible] send in their names [illegible]s possible to allow of [illegible]ir camp equippage, &c. [illegible]be seen at Head-quarters. [illegible]mental Committee Meeting [illegible]arters on Thursday next. All members are requested [illegible]uested to send their helmets [illegible]ilors (Messrs. Nansee Khyraz [illegible], Fort), to have a *hook* put on, [illegible]chain.

[illegible]ring prospectuses of the Central [illegible]equested to send their names to [illegible]hout delay. When the number [illegible]tained, they will be applied for. [illegible]h prospectus is eight annas.

A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

[illegible]NMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]ices of Bgde-Surg. J. Brake, Civil Surg. [illegible], are, at his own request, replaced at the [illegible]t the Mdy. Dept. from 26th June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]ovr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint [illegible]er holding for the time being the office of [illegible] of Rohilkhand and Agent. of the Lieut.- [illegible] of the N.-W. P. for Rampur, provided that [illegible]officer be a European British subject, to be a [illegible]ce of the Peace within the territories of the [illegible]ab of Rampur.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut. J. Younghusband, Leicestershire Regt. Sqdn Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps or Guides, 5th Oct. 1880.

Brigade Staff.—Capt. (Bt. Maj.) F. C. Burton, B. S. C., Sqdn. Comdr. 1st Bengal Cavy., Offg. Bgde-Maj. to be a Bgde-Maj. on the Estabt., vice Maj. A. L'E. H. Holmes. Dated 15th July 1883.

Comst. Dept.—Lieut. B. W. Cracroft, B. S. C., Wing Officar, 11th N. I., to be a Sub.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl. 2nd Class, on probation, from 25th June.

Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Punjab Infy.—Lieut. S. W. Jervis, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infy., to be Wing Officer and Qrmr., vice Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, appointed Offg. Wing Comdr., 6th Punjab Infy.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut.-Col.-E. C. Codrington, Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Command, to be Comdt., vice Col. H. Tyndall, C. B., who vacates.

Maj. C. K. Mackinnon, Offg. Comdt., 5th Punjab Infy., to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Col. E. C. Codrington, but to continue to officiate as Comdt., 5th Punjab Infy., until further orders.

Col. W. C. Chowne, Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 6th Punjab Infy. and Offg. Comdt., 2nd Punjab Infy., to continue to officiate as Comdt., 2nd Punjab Infy., during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut.-Col. E. C. Codrington, or until further orders.

Maj. J. Finnis, Wing Comdr., 5th Punjab Infy., to continue to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infy., during the period Maj. C. K. Mackinnon may officiate as Comdt., 5th Punjab Infy., or until further orders. Dated 1st April.

6th Punjab Inf.—Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy., to be Offg. Wing Comdr., vice Major. T. F. Bruce., Offg. 2nd-in-Command, and until the return from furlough of Maj. A. N. Sandilands.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. B. Cracroft, B. S. C., Sqdn Comdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Bengal Cavly (p. a.), for 2 years.

Maj. T. J. Quin., Genl. List. Infy., Asst. Comsr. 2nd Class., N.-W. P. and Oudh., (p. a.) for 213 days.

Depy. Surg.-Genl. W. B. Beatson, M. D., (m. c.) for 183 days, the period up to the 20th Dec. 1883.

Lieut. J. Strachey, B. S. C., Wing Officer, 11th N. I., has been granted by the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 243 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—Maj. D. W. Inglish, Genl. List., Infy., (m. c.) for 6 months :—Capt. H. M. Briscoe, B. S. C., (m. c.) for 6 months

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Simla, 19th July.—Mr. W.R. Vyall, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough in India, for 2 years.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. H. Finnis, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade temporary rank is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command Mily. Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily. Works, as a temporary arrangement.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. M. O. Norris. Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana Malwa State Railway.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Macauliffe, Depy. Comr., is recalled from the furlough, on medical certificate, granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification, dated 13th June, and posted to the Rawalpindi list.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers have leave of absence to study the native languages :—Lieut. A. R. Browning, Worcestershire Regt., (attached to 4th Punjab Infy., on probation), to Simla, from 7th June to 4th Sept. Lieut. R. G. Egerton, Leicestershire Regt. (attached to Corps of Guides, on probation), to Rawalpindi, from 7th March to 3rd April. Lieut. F. Campbell, 1st Battn., South Lancashire Regt. (attached to Corps of Guides, on probation), to Rawalpindi, from 7th March to 4th July :—Lieut. E. W. Codrington, Manchester Regt., (attached to 3rd Sikh Infy., on probation), to Murree, from 1st May to 31st Oct.

Capt. J. Ricki, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to England, for three months, from 19th June 1883.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 3 months, from 15th July.

Mr. H. S. Domford, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Delhi, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hissar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Lemarchan.

BRITISH BURMA ORDERS.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Stoddard, Ex. Engr. 1st Grade, is granted 6 months' furlough in India, on medical certificate, from 1st July.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 14, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Joshua Clarke, of a daughter.
DRISCOLL—July 3, at Rangoon, the wife of Dan. Driscoll, Engineer in charge, J. M. Stohman and Co.'s Rice Mills, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McGLONE—July 13, at Lucknow, of cholera, H. J McGlone, Superintendent, Inspector-General of Police's Office, N.-W. P. and Oudh, aged 45 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

YESTERDAY there was a rumour in Bombay —and our Simla correspondent telegraphs that the same rumour was prevalent at the seat of Government—that Lord Ripon's resignation had either been sent in or was imminent, and that Lord Dufferin was to be his successor. We have the best authority for giving an unqualified contradiction to the rumour in so far as it affects Lord Ripon ; the Viceroy's resignation is not in question. This statement is not only authoritative, but is in accordance with the probabilities of the case. The resignation of the Viceroy at the present moment would involve the discredit of the Cabinet at home, which could scarcely maintain its position in the face of an event which would everywhere be held to be a moral defect That Lord Dufferin will succeed Lord Ripon in the Viceroyalty may now be regarded as certain. There were *pour parlers* with the Irish nobleman on the subject upon his return to London after interviewing the Sultan touching the affairs of Armenia. There is reason to believe that the *pour parlers* in question resulted in an understanding. Possibly, the rumour yesterday current in Bombay and Simla, that Lord Ripon had actually sent in his resignation, was based upon some hint of the fact that Lord Dufferin had been sounded as to his willingness to succeed to the musnud when it becomes vacant.

THE letter dealing with "the intellectual opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill," which we published yesterday, will have been read with profit even by those who are beginning to get tired of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. It deals with questions far transcending that measure in importance and permanent interest. The writer, though a Liberal of the Liberals, borrows from Prince Bismarck the formula which best expresses his conception of the position of the British Government in India :—"The right of the King to direct the Government and policy of Prussia *in accordance with his own judgment* is restricted, but not abrogated, by the Constitution." There is a sense, he considers, in which the Government in this country may be said to be constitutional, because it never seeks, as other despotisms have sought, to discard all checks on its own omnipotence. It submits to the control of well-established principles which have a certain constitutional force. But he considers that a representative government is not only impossible now in India, but may never be possible. A nation is an antecedent condition of a national government, and no Indian nation exists, as yet at all events. India cannot herself create a strong central government ; she must accept one from outside. A free parliament with a ministry responsible to it, Mr. Wordsworth regards as an illusion fit only for the youthful reader of Macaulay and Hallam. Even if he were an educated Brahmin he would have "the settled conviction that the circumstances of India demanded a strong, resolute, and enlightened central government, bound by its own explicit engagements and promises, watchful of public opinion, and superior to all those prejudices of creed or colour which fill so large a space in little minds." We are at one with Mr. Wordsworth in this estimate of the political possibilities in India, and so, we are inclined to think, will be most people who take the trouble to reflect upon such subjects at all. But will the "Jingo" consider the case adequately described by these words ? Will he be satisfied by the declaration that the British Government is the best for India, that it is for the good of India itself that it shall remain untrammelled by a parliament, and that it shall remain strong, resolute, and enlightened ? Surely he ought to be, but it is to be feared that he at times allows himself to be swayed by the "emotional" people whom Mr. Wordsworth repudiated in his second letter, and by the "intellectual" believers in the doctrine of force. Of course, all men believe in the doctrine of force, and none more firmly than ourselves. But the force in which alone certain persons believe, or try to fancy that they believe, is simply brute force emphasised by bluster. We prefer to put our faith in something a little different. The late Lord Palmerston expressed our sentiments exactly when he exclaimed in the House of Commons : "We are asked what are principles when opposed to armies ; but I ask in turn what are armies when opposed to principles ? Principles bring forth armies ; they are the real forces of the world." When these real forces are behind it, a government or an army can do anything ; lately, and though rather delicate in constitution, he is as strong now, for aught we have heard, as when he came to London. Professional diplomatists do not usually throw up the prize of their profession on account of temporary ailments. It was different with the Duke de Broglie, whom M. Thiers sent to London in order to be rid of him ; and the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, who held the Embassy as he would hold everything else, subject to the interests of "the King." M. Tissot earned the London Embassy, which is the *bijou* of the French diplomatic service, by the zeal with which he had served his country elsewhere. Nothing, therefore, but the gravest reasons would lead him to resign it. These reasons, we may be assured, are not to be found in ill-health. The fact is that the relations between France and England have come to such a pass that a sacrifice was necessary in order to relieve the tension between the two countries. The papers by last mail suggested that M. Challemel-Lacour would be removed from the Foreign Office. But we may be certain that that truculent ex-professor of philosophy and literature would not leave the Quai d'Orsai without a struggle. He did a good deal to get there, and has done a good deal more, and of an objectionable character, to keep himself there. So long, therefore, as a way could be found out of the *impasse* over the body of a subordinate, M. Challemel-Lacour would be in no hurry to immolate himself. These probabilities strengthen the idea that M. Tissot's delicate health has been taken advantage of to endeavour to set matters straight between the two countries. There are other circumstances, too, which indicate M. Tissot as a fitting victim for the sacrifice. When he was at Constantinople, he was charged with exerting all his energy to thwart British diplomacy at the Turkish capital. So notorious had he become in this respect that his appointment to Albert Gate was considered somewhat remarkable. How far M. Tissot may have contributed to the present disagreeable feeling between the two countries, we have no means of knowing. It is not likely that he has had much to do with it. The events of the past twelve months have in themselves made some sort of misunderstanding almost inevitable. At the same time, however, a new Ambassador of acknowledged position might facilitate a return to more cordial relations. M. Waddington, who has been named as M. Tissot's successor, possesses all the qualifications sought. He is, as men go in France now, in the first rank of statesmen. He is an ex-Premier, and has represented France on great occasions—such as the Congress of Berlin and the coronation of the Czar. He is a man of wealth, is three parts an Englishman, and was educated at Cambridge University. French Radicals, for lack of anything better to say, used to sneer at him as *un ministre anglais*, just as they used to call Gambetta *un président génois*. M. Waddington's English nationality was said to have acted prejudicially towards the country of his origin. It was said by English newspaper correspondents in Paris that his nervousness at being suspected of pro-English sympathies, when he was Prime Minister of France, led him to be unreasonable in the negotiations over the Commercial Treaty. Subsequent events, however, showed that the feeling on this question in France was more profound than had been imagined when M. Waddington had the negotiations in hand. As M. Waddington's Gallicism is now above suspicion, he will be under no necessity of exhibiting an undue proportion of Anglophobia. In any case, the relations between the two countries cannot but gain by the presence in London of an ambassador who has inherited the practical mind of his race, who is thoroughly acquainted with England, and with the statesmen who direct her policy.

THIS afternoon the meeting of gentlemen interested in the project for forming a Mounted Volunteer Corps in Bombay is to be held to consider the Government letter declining to sanction the scheme for a Cavalry Corps, and suggesting that the addition of a company of Mounted Infantry to the existing Volunteer Battalion would be more suitable, and if proposed, might meet with the approval of Government and the military authorities. We publish this morning a letter from a correspondent who still professes a strong predilection in favour of cavalry, pure and simple ; but we are sure the meeting this afternoon, as a body, will have the good sense to recognise the justice and expediency of the Government's decision, and resolve to be content with the perhaps less showy, but, under the circumstances, more useful Mounted Infantry. As an eminent military authority put it, we believe, in discussing the matter, the *raison d'être* of all volunteer corps is that they should be of use in certain possible, if not probable, emergencies ; and supposing a necessity should arise for the services of volunteers being called into requisition in Bombay, Mounted Infantry would be highly useful in this way, that their being mounted would enable them to be quickly at the *locale* of the disturbance, and their special training would enable them, when on the spot, to act as infantry in circumstances in which a mere cavalry corps and nothing else would be of very little use. The fact that the Mounted Infantry Company at Calcutta has proved such an eminent success, coupled with the recent prompt and almost unanimous rejection of a proposal to metamorphose it into a cavalry corps, should prove a strong argument in favour of the cordial adoption of the Governor's suggestion in Bombay.

MILITARY LIFE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

MACAULAY, in the opening sentences of his famous essay on Clive, thus discourses on the ignorance of English people concerning the great deeds done by their countrymen in India. "We have always thought it strange," he says, "that while the history of the Spanish Empire in America is familiarly known to all the nations of Europe, the great actions of our countrymen in the East should, among ourselves, excite little interest. Every schoolboy knows who imprisoned Montezuma, and who strangled Atahnalpa. But we doubt whether one in ten, even among English gentlemen of highly cultivated minds, can tell who won the battle of Buxar, who perpetrated the massacre of Patna, whether Surajah Dowlah reigned in Oude or Travancore, or whether Holkar was a Hindoo or a Mussulman." Here I must break off to remark that I wish I knew a tenth part as much as Macaulay credits his typical schoolboy with knowing. When the brilliant historian wanted to convict some literary or political opponent, like Mr. Croker, for instance, of gross ignorance, he would preface a formidable array of facts damaging his opponent's case with the contemptuous assertion that "every schoolboy knows" what his adversary was so ludicrously ignorant of. "I only wish," said Lord Melbourne pathetically, "that I was as cocksure of anything, as Tom Macaulay is of everything." And so in like fashion, I only wish I had some of the universal knowledge of Macaulay's wonderful schoolboy. It must have been Cortez who imprisoned Montezuma, but I have a shrewd suspicion that very few people could tell off-hand who it was that strangled Atahnalpa.

However, let that pass. In lately reading an old book of Indian memoirs, to which I have formerly referred as throwing an interesting light on the way our gallant predecessors fought and lived in India, I have came across a few particulars that can hardly fail of being generally interesting. The book, to give it its full title is "A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Mahratta Army under Purseram Bhow, during the late Confederacy in India against the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur." The Detachment left Bombay in May, 1790, and got to Dharwar about October in the same year. It consisted of the 8th and 11th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry, each eight hundred bayonets strong, also a company of European soldiers, and some artillery. The fort of Dharwar then belonged to Sultan Tippoo, and the Killadar was Budr ul Zaman Khan, who held out gallantly for many months against the attacking force, which consisted of the British and their allies, the Nizam and the Mahrattas. There were many casualties on our side ; so many, indeed, that Lieutenant Moor, the author of the book in question, with some indignation makes the following record :—"Several of our wounded men die daily, as their wounds were chiefly bad ones, owing to the unskilfulness manner in which the ammunition of the enemy is made up ; from the ball a piece of lead projects, not unlike a small nail and the balls are cut into four parts, joined slightly by the projecting piece, so that when resisted they separate, and lacerate the intestines in such a manner, when a wound is received in the belly, that the patient seldom recovers. It was said in camp that the Bhow remonstrated with the Killadar upon the impropriety of soldiers using such ammunition, but received for answer that the Killadar had no better, and was sorry the Bhow did not like it." This little touch is very happy, and proves that the stout Killadar was not only a brave man, which is common enough among soldiers, but also had a strong sense of humour, which is a far rarer quality. And here is a little story related by Lieutenant Moor, which shows that bravery and disregard of pain were common among all classes in those days when men's lives were spent in war. "A Jemadar," he says, "commanding a body of Arabs in the Zam battery, had his knee shattered by a cannon shot, when, without wincing, he drew his sabre, and cut off the mutilated limb. Mr. Little, Surgeon of the 8th Battalion, was at that time on the advanced duty, and was so much struck by his resolution that he sent him to his own tent, amputated him properly, and kept him until cured. The Jemadar was a man well known for his bravery and, as afterwards appeared, a favourite of the Bhow, who politely thanked Mr. Little, and presented him with a handsome camel for his attention."

Does this story of a man amputating his own leg seem incredible ? Here is an account of how brave old Sir David Baird was wounded by a grape shot at Corunna, and what followed. "The bone was splintered so near the cap of the shoulder, that it became necessary to remove the arm out of the socket. His biographer (Hook) says on the authority of an officer present that the preparations for this painful and at that time unusual operation were immediately made ; and during its progress Sir David Baird exhibited the same firmness of nerve, which so eminently distinguished him on every occasion through life. He sat, leaning his right arm on a table without uttering a syllable of complaint, except at the moment when the joint was finally separated, and then one single exclamation of suffering escaped his lips. The wound, however, was one of complicated danger and difficulty, for the shot, which shattered the bone to pieces, inflicted another severe injury in the side from which Sir David suffered severely for many years." This extract is out of a book called "Memoirs of British Generals," by John William Cole, H. P. 21st Fusiliers ; and with reference to the above story, the author adds this footnote : "Similarly, heroic endurance was exhibited by a brother officer and intimate friend of the writer of these pages, Captain Donald Mackenzie, of the 21st Fusiliers, a stalwart Highlander, whose leg was disabled by a cannon shot at Bergen of Zoom in 1814. When told that amputation must be immediately resorted to, he sat in a chair, holding the limb with his own hands, until the operation was over. He then asked to see it, and looking some time, exclaimed, 'There is but one such left in the king's service, and here it is,' slapping the remaining leg." Here then we see, in the disciplined courage of these two gallant Scotch gentlemen an equivalent to the fiery spirit of the brave Arab Jemedar, and all three showed an indifference to pain which in these latter days seems almost incredible. At the battle of Waterloo almost the last cannon shot fired by the French smashed the knee of the Marquis of Anglesea. Immediate amputation was necessary, and the Marquis had the amputated limb buried in the garden of the little inn at Waterloo where the operation was performed. And on a board affixed to the tree above the grave, he had the following festive epitaph put :—

"Here lies the Marquis of Anglesea's leg :
Pray for the rest of his body,

TELEGRAMS.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

It is generally reported that Lord Ripon's resignation is imminent. Nothing definite is settled, however. The India Office speaks confidently of Lord Dufferin as Lord Ripon's destined successor. The rumours are generally believed, but, as I have said, nothing definite has been settled.

CONTRADICTION OF THE RUMOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There is no truth whatever in the rumour relative to Lord Ripon's resignation. You are authorised to contradict it.

MAJOR BARING'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Major Baring leaves India by the last mail-steamer in August.

THE NEW FINANCE MEMBER.

Sir Auckland Colvin will join his appointment early in October.

THE JUNAGHUR MASSACRE.

The Bombay Government has addressed the Government of India further on the subject of the Junaghur massacre.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At to-day's Council meeting the Bill to give effect to the award in the case of Sardar Vikrama Singh sessa the Kapurthala state was passed.

Mr. Ilbert introduced the British Burmah Local Self-Government Bill. He said that Government had under consideration for some time the municipal system in Burmah, and the present Bill was for the purpose of bringing that system into accord with the general policy of Government, and making amendments in the present Municipal Act. The present Bill, under certain conditions, gave local authorities power to include within municipal limits in rural districts not only a town, but also an adjoining tract of land. This rule does not apply to large seaport towns, but will enable small rural towns to form a nucleus for larger townships. For this purpose a portion of the rural funds would be applied. The Bill also provided that at least three-fourths of the members of committees should be elected, as also the president, except in either case the local authorities suspended or barred the rule. Under the new Act the charges for Town Police will be borne by Government, thus setting free funds hitherto applied to this purpose. The Bill also substituted a carefully modified system of outside control similar to that introduced into other Local Self-Government Bills. It is further provided that the four largest towns may execute local work, of which the estimate does not exceed twenty thousand rupees; and smaller towns where it does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

Sir Steuart Bayley was added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the laws relating to emigration of natives of India.

The Council adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 18.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night relating to the Suez Canal agreement. Earl Granville justified the agreement as being the best obtainable in view of the position held by M. de Lesseps, and the rights of the other shareholders. His lordship said that Her Majesty's Government had nevertheless not acknowledged the monopoly claimed by M. de Lesseps.

THE NEW CONSUL AT MADAGASCAR.

Mr. G. T. N. B. Annesley, Consul at Surinam, South America, has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul in Madagascar.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

M. Tissot, the French Ambassador in London, has resigned through ill-health. M. Waddington succeeds him.

A NEW HOME-RULE MEMBER.

Mr. William Redmond, Home-Rule candidate, has been elected member for Wexford (Borough) by a large majority.

CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, JULY 17.

Twelve deaths from cholera occurred here to-day.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The latest accounts from Egypt state that the mortality from cholera at Cairo has now reached 61.

THE BANNERJEE CASE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have ejected the appeal of Surendranath Bannerjee.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 o'clock last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The Anchor Line steamer California arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa, Captain P. Crillovich, from Hongkong, left for Bombay this morning.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Aden, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The Anchor Line steamer California arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras..... 33d.

The Manchester Market has been flat and little doing.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-3
8lbs. do.	6-3
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 7 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver	50⅜

Arrivals—Darien and Erato.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, July 17.

10 p.m.	80·0

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	83·3

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Bokhara, which left Bombay on the 10th July, arrived at Aden at noon on Wednesday. The Sutlej, which left Bombay on the 19th June, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 16th instant, after a passage of rather less than 27 days. The Ganges, with the mails and passengers ex Hydaspes, from Bombay, 26th June, is expected to arrive next Sunday; and the Ballaarat, which left on the 4th instant (having been detained for 24 hours), is expected to arrive the following Sunday, 29th July.

THE steamer William Symington, 1,322 tons, Captain A. Tyson, put back from sea to Bombay harbour on the 17th instant. She sailed from Bombay for Hull on the 28th June, and returned under sail, having sustained an accident to her machinery. She experienced strong S.-W. wind and heavy seas.

At a meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, a Government Resolution with reference to the suggested abolition of town duties on wines and spirits was read. The Resolution embodies an extract from a letter from the Government of India, stating that under the circumstances it does NOT appear possible that the duties in question can be summarily abolished in Bombay at the present time, but that it is hoped the Bombay Municipality may eventually, as their loan obligations fall in and their revenues improve, see their way to dispensing entirely with these town duties, which are not levied in either Calcutta or Madras. Their removal would relieve trade; but the Supreme Government can grant no compensation for any loss arising from any remission of octroi.

THE P. & O. Company announce a concession to passengers taking three-monthly return tickets, in consequence of the longer voyage to Plymouth necessitated by the quarantine arrangements at Continental ports. Such passengers will be allowed an extension of a fortnight beyond the three months if they require it.

MR. CHINTO NARAYEN CHANDOKUR, Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, has been appointed to act as Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, in place of Mr. Oliver, who acts for Mr. G. H. Farran as Assistant Commissioner.

THE *Englishman* of July 16 says:—"A rumour is current at Simla that His Excellency the Viceroy had occasion, a few days ago, to telegraph home his resignation. We mention the fact for what it is worth, merely adding that the rumour is credited by many in a position to judge of its merits." We are authorized to say that this statement is utterly groundless.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of lead ore are being shipped from Rangoon to Europe, and teak timber to Bombay.

THE Government of India has called for a special report upon the late Bhil disturbances in Ali-Rajpur, and the whole question of the administration of that State will come before the Governor-General in Council.

A SERIOUS judicial scandal is reported from Goa. The *Ultramar* says that Senhor Antonio Augusto de Azavido Leitao, Judge of the High Court of Goa, has left for Portugal owing to very serious charges that have been brought against his character while he was a District Judge at Quepem. Senhor Leitao appears to have sold justice to the highest bidder, receiving bribes so openly that the scandal had been quite widespread. When Senhor Leitao was promoted to the seat at the High Court, the other judges deputed Senhor Larcber, the Advocate-General, to investigate the matter at Quepem, and his report has corrobdrated the accusations, compelling Senhor Leitao to retire from the bench.

THE Allahabad paper hears that "a proposal is likely to come before the Government shortly for disposing of the eight 38-ton guns, recently landed at Bombay, in a different manner from what was originally intended. These guns, though powerful enough within their distance, are of the old type, and scientific artilleriats maintain that they are utterly out of place at Bombay, where a long-range power is required, and where they could be put out of action by a ship carrying the new ordnance without the possibility of replying. By transferring them to the Hooghly, where there is only a narrow channel to command, it is contended that Calcutta could be made once for all impregnable. The proposal has not yet been formulated, but it is believed to have the support of experts, and it certainly commends itself on the ground of common-sense."

THE Report of the Education Commission, the *Englishman* hears, has been completed by the President and the Simla Committee of the Commission, with the exception of one or two short sections, and proof sheets have been sent for approval to members of the Commission throughout India. It is generally understood that it is on the whole favourable to the action of the Departments of Public Instruction since 1854, with the exception of two provinces. It dwells, however, on the backwardness of the departments to give a fair chance to the grant-in-aid system, notwithstanding the repeated orders of the Secretary of State. The departments seem to have preferred to do the work themselves, rather than to trust other people to do it. The Report is said to deal very cautiously with reference to the transfer of colleges and high schools, but to call the attention of the local Governments to certain institutions with regard to which some reform, if not actual transfer, seems necessary. The lines of extension are mainly upon a system of grants-in-aid, and by means of school boards. The report provides for the establishment of a system of school boards, many of which will be formed out of existing municipal and district boards. It defines the duties of the proposed boards in regard to the education of the people on the one hand, and it gives them on the other a clearly defined status in regard to the Education Department. The current opinion among Education officers at Simla seems to be that the Education Department will be greatly strengthened as an inspecting and controlling agency, while at the same time the sphere of its operations will be largely extended by means of the local activity of the proposed school boards.

THE work of improving the defences of Rangoon is being pushed forward with energy. A correspondent says:—It would not be correct to say that warlike preparations are in progress; but it is the fact that guns and other engines of war are much talked about. Six years after its construction the Monkey Point Battery, at the meeting of the Rangoon and Pegu rivers, has been provided with two 9-inch guns properly mounted. There are three 9-inch guns already in the battery; but for want of carriages, &c., they are useless. Quarters are about to be run up for the officers and men of the Torpedo Battery. Another matter which the military have in hand is one in which the Major-General Commanding the Division takes a great personal interest. I allude to the establishment of a good and easily accessible sanitarium. It is reported that an excellent site exists close to Elephant Point at the mouth of Rangoon river. Besides, possessing the advantages of the sea breeze, the temperature is favourable, good water is abundant, and all that is needed is improved communication. The question is whether the land is high enough.

A CALCUTTA paper publishes a long account of an exciting meeting of ship-captains which has been held there to protest against what is described as the "absurdly inadequate punishment meted out to seamen" who have not conformed to the law by British local magistrates. Some hundred shipmasters were present. The chairman (Captain Bentley of the Windsor Park) urged the meeting to strain every nerve to get a petition presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that they might appeal to the High Court in the case of the ship Scottish Chieftain. It would be a step in the right direction, the chairman added, to prove that sailors are not the saints that landsmen thought they were, and that shipmasters were not the brutes they were represented to be. In response to a general request, the captain of the Scottish Chieftain then addressed the meeting, giving a very gloomy account of his troubles, and complaining bitterly of the leniency which had been displayed by the magistrate towards his crew, some of whom had armed themselves with handspikes and knives, broken into the cabin, and used language to his wife which was too disgusting to repeat. Other captains having ventilated their grievances, the chairman asked, "Gentlemen, do you think we are getting justice done to us?" (Loud cries of 'No, no,' and 'certainly not.') Do you think it fit to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor? (Cries of 'Yes,' oh! yes,' and 'certainly.')" At a later stage of the proceedings a Captain Gillancraz urged the meeting not to rest satisfied until their cry had been heard. "If it were not heard by the higher authorities at Calcutta," he said, "they should go to the Board of Trade at home; and if they did not get satisfaction there they should go to the fountain-head, the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone. All that they wanted was fair play. (Cries of 'Yes, yes.')" Subsequently a draft copy of a petition to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor was read and approved: after which the meeting dispersed.

Truth comes down seriously on a certain "haughty prelate":—"The Bishop of Bombay has announced that in the event of the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, he shall inhibit any clergyman in his diocese who shall officiate at any such marriage. This haughty prelate, who imagines his episcopal dictum is superior to the law, seems to be determined to distinguish himself by such high-handed acts, rather than by the edifying and well-governing of the Church."

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—This is an age of anomalies. One of the last we have heard is that of a police officer being placed under observation—police observation. In a neighbouring province a District Superintendent of Police has been directed to exercise strict supervision over his assistant, and to report half-yearly on his conduct.

A LADY correspondent, who sends gossip letters from England to a Calcutta paper, writes:—I hear that a new farce is to appear, originating amongst some clever journalists, entitled "The Divided Skirt." What shall we, of the opposition, call ours? For one is very likely to appear in self-defence. Many have been the strictures passed on the modern dress of women, and now the latter are rising up in judgment on that of their *quasi* protectors; their "chimney pots" are pronounced "monstrosities," and are credited with much of the prevalent baldness of the sex; and their whole dress is now under critical consideration; and the doctors are endorsing the judgment passed by "a woman" in the columns of the *Times* and a large class of the female population. One sapient member of the medical profession actually flies in the face of all public opinion so recklessly as to say that not only are stays a great preservative against chills, but that even "tight lacing" rather conduces than otherwise to longevity; and that, at any rate, it is less likely to cause illness than the mere "open holes of men's sleeveless waistcoats."

SURGEON-GENERAL MUNRO, C.B., is the author of a work entitled "Reminiscences of Military Service with the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders." Perhaps, like many Highlanders, says the *Saturday Review*, in the course of a notice of the book, Dr. Munro has a touch of superstition in his nature. At all events, *à propos* of his Indian campaigns, he has some strange stories of presentiments that proved true, and tells them with a seeming sympathy which makes them sufficiently realistic. One of them suggests a curious psychological problem. There was a sergeant in the regiment who fell into a certain disrepute because he appeared systematically to shrink from danger. More than once, before action, he came to report himself to the doctor, as ailing and unfit for duty. More than once the doctor, after careful examination, pronounced him sound and sent him back to the ranks. That was the case during the hardest of the fighting before Lucknow. The sergeant, having tried to "shirk" in vain, did his duty as gallantly as any of his comrades, though he might have easily hung back or slunk to the rear. Dr. Munro saw him struck down by a chance shot from one of our own cannon. "He lived only a few minutes; but ere he breathed his last, he held out his hand to me and said, 'I knew it would be so, sir.'" The doctor is convinced that he was no coward; and can only explain the attempts at "malingering" by an irresistible and depressing presentiment. Dr. Munro has also something to say about the practice of sleeping out at night in India. Young men of strong constitution, he says, may do it without appearing to suffer at the time. It is in later life, and when the exposure has been almost forgotten, that they pay the inevitable penalty.

PATRICK BURN, a recently discharged soldier from the 104th Regiment, was, when the mail left, lying at the General Hospital, Birmingham, suffering from injuries sustained in leaping from a train. The man, who had just arrived from India, left Gosport on Wednesday intending to go to Dublin. Upon reaching Leamington he left by the mail for Birmingham, but when the train was near Stockford, about five miles from Birmingham, he suddenly jumped out of the carriage while the train was travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and *severely injured his ankle*. He states that he is simply astonished at his mad freak, which he attributes to "too much whisky and nothing else."

MISS BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, has been lately holding conferences in Paris. The French reporters are not quite unanimous in their appreciation of her personal appearance, which they seem to regard as a more important matter than her teaching. "An agreeable physique," says one; "a rather agreeable physique" is the more cautious verdict of another; while a third will only allow her "a not too disagreeable physique." Some of the papers call her a rival of Louise Michel and Hubertine Auclert—a *rapprochement* which the female leader of the Salvationists will hardly regard as complimentary. Miss Booth's French is unfortunately of the shakiest; she seems to labour under the belief that all the nouns in the language are of the masculine gender, and she applies her articles and adjectives accordingly. Amongst the hymns sung at these conferences is a curious parody of the "Marseillaise" beginning

Allons, soldats de l'Evangile;
Les derniers jours sont arrivés:

which is not quite to the taste of her Republican hearers. The conferences have been on the whole fairly attended; and though Miss Booth's liberties with the language have been provocative of a certain amount of good-natured hilarity, she has no reason to complain of her reception in Paris. She is quite satisfied with it herself, and says that she has met friendlier audiences there than in any other town on the Continent.

IN a Treasury Minute on the question of the reduction of the minimum price of telegrams to six pence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends that general authority be given to the Postmaster-General for the necessary preliminary expences, which are expected to amount to £500,000; and he is further prepared for an expenditure of £200,000 of this sum in the current financial year. The reduction will come into operation on the 1st of October, 1884. Mr. Childers leaves for future inquiry the question whether the first or second of the tariffs suggested by Mr. Fawcett should be adopted; but he pronounces against the third as involving too heavy a charge on the public. These tariffs are as follows:—

I. Free addresses to be abolished, and a half-penny charged for each word, including the address: minimum charge sixpence. Estimated loss of income in first year of adoption, £170,000. II. Address of receiver to be free, but that of sender to be charged twopence a word for the first five words, and twopence additional for each subsequent five words. Estimated loss of income in first year £270,000. III. Scale as in II., but both addresses to be free. Loss would be larger than in II., and the preliminary expense would be increased from £500,000 to £625,000.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 17.—The decrease of pressure over Burmah and the whole of Northern India noticed yesterday still holds, as also does the increase over the peninsula. Pressure is highest at Cochin, lowest over the Punjab. Winds are normal and unchanged. Rain has extended to the eastern part of the N.-W. P., and has fallen heavily during the past twenty-four hours except in East Madras and the north of the Punjab. Rain to-day:—Goa, 4 inches; Roorkee, Dacca, 3½ inches; Simla, Agra, Chittagong, Jacobabad, Mangalore, 2 inches; Ludhiana, Chakrata, Mussooree, Dhubri, Silchar, Darjeeling, Saugor Island, Mount Abu, Belgaum, Akyab, 1 inch; Meerut, Purneah, Jubbulpore, Ajmere, Rutnagherry, Mercara, Tuticorin, Moulmein, ½ inch. Previously, Calicut 6 inches; Silchar, 2 inches; Naini Tal, Dinagepore, Rutnagherry, Tounghoo, 1 inch; Mozufferpore, Ahmednagar, Satara, ½ inch.

POONA.—The rainfall gauged at the Sassoon General Hospital, to the evening of July 16, was 15 inches 2 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
"Previously regtd..	51 89	53 70	49 53	55 86
17 Tuesday	0 8	.....	.....	0 10
18 Wednesday	.....	0 11	0 13	0 18
Total.....	51 97	53 81	49 66	56 4
Corresponding date last year	51 25	59 69	57 32	60 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE CASH BAZAAR.

THE first general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, Rampart-row, Mr. Andrew Hay presiding.

The directors' report, which was read, stated:—"The present general meeting is called in compliance with the requirements of section 75 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, which states that the first general meeting shall be held within six months after the memorandum of association has been registered. Your directors take this opportunity of reporting the progress of the company up to this date. The value of the stock-in-trade, fittings, and goodwill as taken over by the company from Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co. are as under, and the details of these amounts are certified by Mr. R. Pile, of the firm of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., and Mr. W. C. Taylor, of the firm of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, the valuators appointed by your directors. Mr. Pile, Chipson, one of your directors, has been deputed by the board, was present during the whole time the valuators were examining the stock; and the figures are—

Stock-in-trade.....	Rs. 93,272
Fittings	" 11,858
Goodwill	" 10,513
	Rs. 1,15,643

Your directors have weekly statements placed before them of the business transacted by the company, and they are able to be able to state that the monthly returns are satisfactory. It should be borne in mind that the company commenced business at the beginning of the dull season, but there is every reason to believe that the result of the company's business will not fall short of the anticipations set out in the prospectus. It is the intention of the directors to keep the Poona branch open throughout the year, which they trust will bring an increase of returns to the company's business with very little extra outlay, the rent being paid annually. Under the provisions of the articles of association your directors all retire from office, and it will be for you now to reappoint them, or to appoint others in their place. The present auditors also cease to hold office now, and it will be for you to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration."

In moving a resolution approving and confirming the report, the chairman briefly expressed his satisfaction with the report, and said there was very little doubt of the future success of the company.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Macfarlane, and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. G. W. Read, seconded by Mr. G. C. Monod, and carried, that Messrs. Andrew Hay, John Macfarlane, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, H. M. Phipson, and J. Westall be elected directors of the company.

Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee proposed, Mr. Waldecker seconded, and it was resolved, that Messrs. E. C. Monod and N. Sorabjee Jamsetjee be appointed auditors for the next twelve months, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

It was proposed by Mr. B. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Mr. G. W. Read, and unanimously passed, that the best thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the chairman and directors and the secretary and manager for their past management, which was satisfactory.

The meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	852
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	465
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during the month	37·97
" year	51·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th...	0·04

*From midnight to midnight.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following is the official summary of the Agricultural Department's reports on the weather and crops throughout India, for the week ended on the 10th July:—

Rain in varying quantities, heaviest on the south-west and north-east coasts, has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg has received a plentiful supply. The rains over the districts of the Bombay Presidency, Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have, with few exceptions, been favourable and sufficient. In Guzerat the fall has been heavy: river floods have caused great damage in Surat; a break is required. The Indus is rising in Sind, and prospects have improved. Parts of the Southern Mahratta Country are still in need of more rain. A break would be beneficial in Indore, but rain is beginning to be urgently wanted in Marwar in Rajputana, where the tanks are all dry and water is obtained with great difficulty. In Burma and Assam the weather continues favourable, but for the time of the year the rainfall is below average, particularly in the former province. The cessation of heavy rain in Bengal noticed last week has become more marked, the average fall being under two inches, except in Orissa and at Calcutta and Hazaribagh. Heavy and seasonable rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also received a moderate supply during the week, but more is required in several districts. Rain still holds off in the Punjab, hardly any having fallen between Delhi and Amritsar; elsewhere the fall has averaged under half an inch and-sowing is still in progress. In Madras and Mysore. The rice crops of the districts on the west coast are being weeded and transplanted, and promise well. Ploughing and sowing are going on actively in Coimbatore, but are backward in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for want of rain. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the rice crops are favourable, but more rain is necessary to admit of transplanting on high lands in Bengal. Harvesting of jute and early rice has commenced in a few places in the latter province, and the condition of standing crops of jute, rice, and sugarcane is satisfactory. Some damage has been done to crops in Surat by the floods, and danger from a similar cause is apprehended in Orissa, where the rains have been heavy. Floods continue to threaten the crops of several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and their appearance is also reported in one of the Central India States. Fever is generally prevalent, and the mortality from cholera is still severe in Poona and Ahmednagar in Bombay, and Wardha in the Central Provinces. Prices are for the most part stationary, with a tendency to rise in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Town Council was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, the following members being present, Sir Frank Souter (Chairman), Dr. Blanc, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Peterson, Mr. G. Geary, Captain Morland, Messrs. R. N. Khote, Sayani, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and Dosabhoy Framjee.

The Council were asked (1) to sanction the payment of Rs. 9,553-15-1, as an advance from street improvement grant, for the immediate payment of the sum due by the Municipality under the decree of the High Court, in the suit of Luckmidas Khimjee and another, executors of Moolibai, widow, *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner; (2) to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of this amount from surplus cash balance to provide for the adjustment of the advance from the street improvement grant.

The Chairman said he would certainly oppose the sanction asked for, and let the plaintiff serve a summons on the Municipality, in order that the opportunity might be given to the Town Council of showing that there were instances in which they ought to exercise their discretion.

Mr. M. N. Banajee asked under what section the Town Council had power to sanction the payment of the money.

Mr. Khote replied that a sum had been provided for in the budget to meet law expenses. That amount had been exceeded, and therefore it was proposed to make a transfer from the street improvement fund.

Mr. Nowrojee asked what was the amount provided for in the budget to meet law expenses.

Mr. Barrow.—Rs. 10,000.

Dr. Blanc asked if that amount had already been expended, and Mr. Peterson asked how much money had been paid in law expenses and what was the amount of the balance left.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner replied that there was no balance, and that all the money had been expended.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that the matter should be investigated before they sanctioned the payment of such a large sum as Rs. 9,033.

The Acting Commissioner said the costs had been taxed.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Plaintiff's costs?

The Acting Commissioner.—Yes.

Mr. Nowrojee.—What are our costs?

The Acting Commissioner.—They have not been taxed yet.

Mr. Nowrojee said the plaintiff had been sharp enough in getting his costs taxed, whereas the Town Council did not know what their costs would amount to. He added that it was their duty as guardians of the Municipal purse—

Dr. Blanc.—And of the Municipal property, too.

Mr. Nowrojee, resuming, said it was their duty as guardians of the Municipal purse to keep down law expenses to the smallest possible amount.

Mr. Peterson said it appeared to him that this was a case where the sum budgetted for had been found to be insufficient, and read section 39 of the Municipal Act, which stated that it should be lawful for the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Town Council, from time to time to add to the budget grant to meet special requirements, provided that the estimated cash balance at the end of the year was not reduced below one lakh of rupees. He supposed that was the constitutional course to be followed in the present case.

Mr. Nowrojee said that the money which had been budgetted for on account of street improvements, and that such bullocks might be sent there was plenty of scope for its employment. He therefore submitted that it was not advisable to make a transfer from that fund to meet law expenses.

The Chairman.—It will be a loan from that fund, as I understand it.

Mr. Nowrojee replied that there was no authority in the Act by which the Town Council could lend money.

Dr. Blanc said that the suit had arisen out of a question of street improvement, and that the proper fund from which the expenses should be paid was the street improvement fund.

The Acting Commissioner intimated that a letter demanding the money had been received from the plaintiff's solicitors, but that on a representation being made to them they had consented to postpone execution until after that meeting. He said that according to section 38 of the Municipal Act, it was lawful for the Town Council, in case of necessity, to transfer moneys assigned under one head of expenditure to another head, with the sanction of the Corporation, from the surplus cash balance.

Mr. Peterson asked Mr. Sayani if he would give his opinion on the 38th and 39th sections of the Act in regard to the matter.

Mr. Geary said that the object of the 38th section was specified in that clause. It stated that it was lawful for the Town Council, in case of necessity throughout the year, to transfer the moneys assigned under one head of expenditure to another head. That necessity appeared to have arisen in the present case. Mr. Nowrojee had said it was a question of power in regard to the transfer, and wanted to confine them to the four corners of the Act. He (Mr. Geary) said the Act gave the Town Council that power.

Mr. Sayani said it appeared to him that the construction put upon the section by Mr. Geary was the correct one. He added that the Commissioner had come to the Town Council and asked for a cheque on the ground that the solicitors for the plaintiff had threatened execution, and had therefore said it was a matter of urgency. On the 8th June last the Commissioner was asked to make a report on the subject, and that report had not been made five weeks afterwards. (Hear, hear.) That was not a fair way to treat the Town Council. If the Commissioner wished to have the money passed, he should be ready with a report. If he was not ready with the exact figures, he should have been ready with approximate figures. The saw wood was now at their throat, and they were asked either to pay the money or suffer an execution to be levied. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—Your money or your life! (A laugh.)

Mr. Sayani, continuing, said the Town Council ought to make a stand against this kind of farce. If the Commissioner thought it was right let him pay the money and take the responsibility.

The Acting Commissioner said he had only received the notice from the solicitors on the 13th July, and he had taken the first opportunity of submitting them to the Council.

Mr. Sayani then asked when was the bill lodged for taxation, and whether a copy had been taken of it.

The Commissioner said he did not think the Town Council had been taken by storm.

Mr. Peterson said it was taking the Corporation by storm. He added that they were bound to take the matter before the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee said that the solicitors for the Municipality had, by their delay, landed them in a difficulty, as the solicitors for the plaintiff had threatened to issue an execution, there was no alternative, but to provide the funds.

Mr. Nanabhoy said that a certain amount remained in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner to be spent at his discretion, and on the present occasion he might utilize the funds at his disposal.

The Chairman.—The discretional allowance is simply Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Geary then proposed "that as a case of necessity the transfer of Rs. 95,553-15-1, from the grant for street improvement, to meet the amount of damages awarded to, and the costs of the plaintiff in the case of Moolibai *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner be sanctioned. That the Corporation, under the terms of section 38, be recommended to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 9,553-15-1 for street improvement, to make good the amount of such transfer. That all the papers in the case be printed and circulated to the Council and the Corporation."

Captain Morland seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sayani's amendment, having found no seconder, fell to the ground.

The Chairman then put Mr. Geary's proposition, which was carried by seven votes to three.

Mr. Nowrojee then gave notice that at the next meeting of the Town Council, he would ask the Municipal Commissioner to state if the sanction of the Town Council had been obtained for defending the suit brought by Moolibai against the Municipality.

FISHING IN MUNICIPAL RESERVOIRS.

A letter from the Municipal Commissioner was submitted, reporting that he had accepted the highest bid (Rs. 25) at a public auction of Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee and Company for the right of fishing up to the 30th September 1883, in portions of the reservoir on the flats.

Dr. Blanc hoped that the right of fishing in the Municipal reservoirs would in future be reserved to individuals who wished to purchase fishing licences for a certain fee.

Mr. Banajee said the subject had been already brought to the notice of the Town Council by Dr. Blanc.

Dr. Blanc.—Yes; and the Council passed a resolution some time ago to the effect that these fishing contracts shall not in future be given without consulting the Council.

The Municipal Commissioner's letter was then read.

THE TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. Barrow (the Secretary) read the following Government resolution with reference to the suggested abolition of town duties on wines and spirits:—

Abkari: Levy of octrol duties on liquors by the Municipality of Bombay.

No. 5015.—Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1883.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 12828, dated 20th February 1883—submitting, as the question of introducing a new Municipal Bill is approximately before Government, certain considerations, which he thinks were not sufficiently represented in the correspondence in which Government Resolution No. 4803, dated 22nd July 1882, was originated, with a request that they be allowed such weight as they deserve before giving effect to the views contained in that Resolution, wherein it was stated that when a Bill for the consolidation of the Municipal Acts was introduced provision will be made in it for the repeal of so much of Schedule B of Bombay Act IV. of 1878 as authorises the levy of town duties on wines, spirits and beer, and that it will be for the Municipality to make good this loss of revenue, (which will amount to not less than Rs. 1,60,000), by the enhancement of other existing taxes or in some similar way; submitting that the case of the Bombay town duties is not as analogous to that of the octroi town duties as the second paragraph of the Government Resolution quoted would seem to imply, and that it would not only be embarrassing to the Municipality, but unfair to the bond holders if these town duties were to be summarily abolished; and adding that if in spite of the evidence to the contrary there are now reasons which have induced the Government of India to insist on the town duty on beer and on wines, spirits, &c., being eliminated from the schedule in the new Municipal Act, then he cannot doubt but that they will consider it equally good to make good the loss to the Municipality in some other way.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Municipalities), No. 76, dated 18th June 1883.

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1960 of the 8th March, asking for an expression of the wishes of the Government of India, with reference to the proposition to repeal so much of schedule B attached to the Bombay Act IV. of 1878 as authorises the levy of town duties on wine, spirits, and beer. The repeal of the duties is contemplated by the Government of Bombay with a view to give effect to the general instructions of the Government of India prohibiting the levy of octri on exciseable articles after the close of the year 1881-82. The Municipal Commissioner deprecates the repeal on the ground that the orders of the Government of India apply only to Municipalities in the interior; that town duties in Bombay city have always been exceptionally treated in the orders of the Supreme Government and by the Local Legislature; and that loans have been raised by the Corporation on the security of the duties. He urges that this exception should be upheld in the present unless compensation were granted to the Municipality.

"2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has not favoured the Government of India with any expression of opinion upon the question on behalf of the Corporation; but as no exception is taken to the arguments and allegations put forward on behalf of the town, it is presumed that their accuracy is endorsed by the Government of Bombay.

"3. This being so, it does not appear possible that the duties in question can be summarily abolished at the present time.

"4. It is hoped that the Bombay Municipality may eventually, as their loan obligations fall in and their other revenues improve, see their way to dispensing entirely with these town duties which are, it may be observed, not levied in Calcutta or Madras. Their removal would undoubtedly relieve the trade of the town and port from what cannot but prove to be embarrassing restrictions. In such a case, however, it is unlikely that the Supreme Government can grant no compensation for any loss arising from any remissions of octroi. The tax-payers of the city will derive all the benefit of such remissions, and will be *pro tanto* in a better position to meet any necessary augmentation of other local demands.

"4. I am to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Government of Bombay to Section 120 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, which limits the grant of refunds of octroi upon articles reexported to those re-exported within six months of importation (in the case of timber twelve months). It is the opinion of the Governor in Council that no such refunds ought to be allowed upon all articles reexported irrespective of the time they may have lain in Bombay. Any other arrangement involves a needless and undesirable tampering of trade."

RESOLUTION.—Extract paragraphs 1—3 of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay with reference to his letter No. 12828, dated the 20th February last, and to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4803, dated the 22nd July 1882.

Extract paragraph 4 of the letter should be transferred to the General Department for consideration and disposal.

J. MONTRATH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE AMENDE HONOURABLE.

A

stridhan, which she intended to present to her daughter-in-law, if the betrothal was broken off, they were to revert to her as her separate property. The question now was who should file a suit. He would suggest that a suit should be filed by the Official Assignee, as the rule was taken out by him.

The Official Assignee asked that the rule should stand over for three months.

Mr. Budroodin objected. Now was the time for the Official Assignee to make up his mind whether he should sue or not. He had had some time to consider the matter, and if he thought he could not establish a claim to the ornaments, the rule should be discharged. The property belonged to the learned counsel's client, and she swore positively that it did not belong to the insolvent. If the Official Assignee thought he could displace her statements, he must file a suit at once, or the rule must be discharged, and the ornaments must be returned to the learned counsel's client.

Mr. Starling said his lordship could order the ornaments to be made over to the Official Assignee, but not to a third party.

The Commissioner said it appeared to him to be a clear case for an interpleader suit, and he adjourned the rule for a month. If the Official Assignee did not meanwhile file a suit, the rule must be discharged, with costs.

RE OOSMAN SULLEMAN KHATREE.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The case had gone into the long-cause list. The application was granted.

RE MOROJEE NENSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that they had not yet received account sales of the goods they had consigned to England. Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee, a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker said the schedule was necessarily imperfect, until it could be amended on the receipt of the account sales.

His lordship extended the interim order for a month, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE MADHAVRAO BHASKER.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Kessowrao Bhasker, applied that his client's examination should stand over for a fortnight. Mr. Budroodin, for the Official Assignee, consented to the examination of the applicant and of the insolvent standing over for a fortnight. Ordered accordingly.

RE LALDAS LUXMONJEE.

Mr. Manker (for Mr. Ardasir Kapadia) on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi*, which was granted.

RE SUNDERJEE PURSHOTUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvents, applied that the hearing be postponed for six months. The third insolvent had died. They expected to receive their account sales from their agents, without which the account books could not be made up. Three months' time was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Narsu Balloo, liabilities, Rs. 2,008. Shaik Abdulla Mahomed, Rs. 1,943. Jugjeevun Ludha Rs. 996. Bhawoo Essoo Mahalia, Rs. 331. Fakirjee Eduljee Darcovalla, Rs. 590. Dyal Durga Furdesi, Rs. 2,042. Sambhoy Damjee Pundit, Rs. 615. Appa bin Ransett, Rs. 313. Cullianjee Currumchund, Rs. 2,684.

BENGAL.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore's medals for the year 1883, on the result of the examination held by the Tagore Law Professor on the subject of his lectures :—Pareschandra Banerjee, Gold Medal, Calcutta City College ; Manmathanath Bhattacharyya, Silver Medal, City College.

A PRESENTATION.—On saturday afternoon last, the assistants of the Paper Currency Department met together in the hall of the office for the purpose of presenting a farewell address and a silver snuff-box to Rai Hem Chunder Dutt Bahadoor, the late Treasurer of the Department, who has retired on pension. Baboo Baikunthanatha Basu, whilom Deputy Treasurer of the Department, and now Bullion-keeper of the Calcutta Mint, who acted as the spokesman of the assistants, alluded in feeling terms to the uniformly courteous and affectionate manner in which they had been treated by the late Treasurer, and to the fitting recognition which the Treasurer had recently received at the hands of Government. Rai Hem Chunder Dutt Bahadoor made a short and sympathetic reply.—*Indian Daily News.*

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Hold, Deputy Conservator of Forests, while a passenger on board the s. s. Paramatta, from Suez to Madras, was robbed of good and silver jewellery to the value of about Rs. 1,500. On the circumstance being reported to the Captain of the vessel, he refused to have a search made, on the ground that the theft was most likely to have been committed at Suez, in which case the booty would have been carried ashore beyond all hope of recovery. Mr. H[illegible] communicated his loss to the Po[illegible] a reward of Rs. 200 to any pa[illegible]ve information regarding the stolen [illegible].—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPT AT DESE[illegible] three of the "blue Jackets" of the American warship Juniata, who were on a [illegible]rty" on Saturday last, attempted to [illegible]vette. They purchased tickets for [illegible]tered the train, but before the train [illegible]were arrested by Serjeant Power. [illegible] of the Juniata, we hear, has [illegible]eant handsomely for his active [illegible]cest of the men.—*Ibid.*

[illegible] THE JUNIATA.—On Friday [illegible] accompanied by Miss Captain [illegible]tenant Roberts, made an [illegible]er Juniata, the American [illegible]ceived very cordially by [illegible]Salvationists sang a few [illegible]d by a little sharp shoot- [illegible]were then led round the [illegible]chine.—*Ibid.*

THE EXHIBITION.—We hear from Simla that the Great Eastern Hotel Company have been informed that the request for the loan of 50 Government tents for the coming exhibition could not be complied with.—*Ibid.*

A DANGEROUS JOKE.—A Brahmin has been in the habit of preaching near the river side, and an Ooriya went to hear the preacher. A few days ago when the crowd dispersed, the Brahmin missed his umbrella, and some days after accidentally found it in the hands of the same Ooriya. Its identity being established, the Ooriya admitted having taken it, but said that he did so for a lark. The Magistrate, Mr. Gupta, would not accept the statement that the umbrella was taken by way of a practical joke, and sentenced the defendant to a week's rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

DEATH OF THE EX-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—A telegram has been received at Madras intimating the death of Mr. John Bruce Norton, ex-Advocate-General of Madras. He retired about nine years ago after a long and honorable career, during which his marked professional success and the conspicuous part he played in the public affairs of this presidency rendered him one of the most prominent men in Madras. His death will therefore be universally regretted in this presidency.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

AGRA COLLEGE.—Mr. C. A. Andrews, M.A., Cambridge, barrister-at-law, son of Mr. H. Andrews, of Calcutta, has been appointed Professor of English Literature in the Agra College. Mr. Andrews has been for five years Professor of English Literature in the Doveton College, Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE most extravagant precautions were taken on Friday to protect the Queen's train, the whole line from Ballater to Perth being guarded almost as closely as was the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow during the recent journey of the Czar. Her Majesty walked without difficulty between her carriage and the train both at Ballater and Windsor, but she did not quit her saloon at Perth, where a bundle of telegrams was handed in for her perusal. The public were excluded from the end of the station where the Royal train stopped, all the long platform being guarded by a cordon of police.

As I have already stated, the Dowager Lady Crawford has offered the Villa Palmieri, between Florence and Fiesole, to the Queen, for a temporary residence. In all probability her Majesty will accept the offer, but no definite decision has yet been arrived at. The statement that the Queen will go to Italy by way of Coburg is a speculative invention, as in the event of her Majesty going to Florence, she will travel direct from Cherbourg by the Mont Cenis route. Nothing, however, will be settled for a week or two to come.

Some of my contemporaries are diverting themselves by publishing absurd and inaccurate statements about the Queen's health and the movements of the Court. Last week the *World* announced that the proposed visit of the Bach Choir to Windsor Castle had been indefinitely postponed, because "the sprain from which her Majesty has been suffering yields slowly to treatment." This is not only untrue, but it is obviously nonsense. The Queen has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the accident which laid her up nearly three months ago, and in real truth she has been convalescent for more than a month past. If the sprain was at its worst, there would be no reason for putting off the Bach Choir ; for the Queen could be wheeled into St. George's Hall just as she was wheeled into the Private Chapel when the Duke and Duchess of Albany's infant was christened. The fact is that, as I have already stated, the Queen is suffering from low spirits, and it is very unlikely that she will recover from her depression without a thorough change of scene.

Another journal tells us that the "sudden return" from Balmoral to Windsor has been brought about by the serious apprehension caused by the Queen's melancholia since she went to Scotland. In reality, the Court, instead of "suddenly removing," left Balmoral on the day which we fixed when the Queen quitted Windsor, and which, I may add, was at the time announced in *Truth*. It is hardly necessary to notice the extravagant balderdash about the Queen which has appeared in the American papers. Her Majesty has no more idea of "abdicating" than she has of quitting England to settle in Canada.

The Queen is expected to come to London for a day during her stay at Windsor, for the purpose of visiting the Duchess of Cambridge.—*Truth.*

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble ; while really making them *thick, heavy and indigestible*. This may be easily detected ; *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup, it proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine ; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to contain solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 12 casks japanware, consisting of tea sets, vases, beer jugs, lamp stands, and milk jugs, &c.
The above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome strong bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle, 6 years old.
Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.
4 pieces oil floor-carpet, 75 by 18.
1 ,, oil stair-carpet, 75 by 3.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned—
50 cases, each 5 dozen, assorted jams and jellies.
On account of the underwriters—
Ex s.s. Ramleh.
S T M N & Co. 4076—1 case 15 dozen web saws, assorted in equal proportion, 4, 4½ and 5 feet.
AT 1 P.M.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 ditto English-built buggy.
1 ditto ditto second-hand mail-phaeton.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Apollo-street, opposite the Government Dock yard, near the old High Court, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome japanese vases, and rich table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.
The property will be on view from 2 p. m. to-day.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome kerosine lamps, firstrate pictures, &c., &c., the property of W. EDINGTON, Esq.
Full particulars will be given in due time.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th July, 1883.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde) ; the Native States subject thereto ; with Baroda ; the Rajpore ; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.
It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of Bombay, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances protected by the various patents now belonging to the London Company.
These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.
In Europe and America the admirable results that so regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.
About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings ; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*
For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are as much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from explosion particularly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.
Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.
The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.
The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at cost price.
No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.
The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.
Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the questions above-mentioned may be seen, and any information obtained.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.
The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despatch.
Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.
The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.
Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.
Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.
We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.
All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

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SMALL MEN'S JERSEYS, 1 inch stripe... ... 3 8 each.
MEN'S ,, ,, ,, ... 4 4 do.
STOCKINGS ... ... 1 12 per pair.
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In the undernoted Colours—Black and Scarlet, Royal Blue and White, Yellow and Black
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ALL SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Knickerbocker Ribbed Stockings, all wool, per pair... ... Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSIERY.

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TELEPHONE Nos. Head Office .....30 Works.....74 WORKS—CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE—FORBES STREET, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE Nos. Prince's Dock.....9

HAVING taken over these old established Works, till now carried on by Messrs. FRASER & MILLER, we are prepared to submit Designs and Estimates for Roofing of all kinds—Girders, Bridges, Markets, and other open buildings. All work carried out under experienced European supervision.
WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS of all sizes.
IRON CASTINGS up to 15 tons, under experienced European supervision.
BRASS and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to pattern or plan.
ROLLED IRON BEAMS of any section. Those sizes not in stock imported in seven weeks.
PORTABLE ENGINES, by Robey and Co., or Ruston, Proctor and Co. One of each size always in stock.
VERTICAL ENGINES & BOILERS, by Robey and Co., in stock up to 10 H. P.
"ROBEY" PATENT FIXED ENGINE and BOILER, as used for Electric Lighting, Ginning Factories, &c., 16 H. P. in stock.
CONTRACTORS' HAND AND STEAM PUMPS.
IRON BRIDGES, ROOFING, GIRDERS, and all kinds of manufactured iron work made and erected in any part of India.
BAR PLATE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED and PLAIN SHEET IRON, COPPER and MUNTZ METAL SHEETS and BAR SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, PHOSPHOR BRONZE INGOTS, (all numbers) always ready.
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing and Shaping, Chatwin's Taps and Dies in sets or loose ; Spanners, shifting and solid ; Hand Tools of all kinds in sets or separately.
GAS and WATER PIPES both Wrought and Cast Iron, of any size supplied to order.
HORIZONTAL ENGINES, by Robey and Co., and Ruston, Proctor and Co., 12 to 20 H. P. in stock.
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STEAM LAUNCHES.—Designs and Estimates submitted for any size and to suit any requirements, built of either Teak, Iron, or Steel, Screw or Paddle, Speeds up to 16 knots according to size.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention ; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION !
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
do. ... ,, 750
Do. fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each. ... ,, 1,200
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SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
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NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
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